

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS ACT— VETO OVERRIDE ATTEMPT

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 4, 1996

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, we have all heard from our constituents about the Government shutdown. Closure of our National Parks and Forests has attracted a great deal of attention. In my district—where we have National Park Service units and national forest land—over 500 Federal workers have been furloughed. Those that are at their jobs are working without pay.

However, the situation is even worse for those who rely on visitors to western North Carolina for their business. Concessioners, for instance, are private enterprises and are losing money because of the reduction in tourists to our area. These people will not receive the back pay that the Federal workers will be getting.

I was extremely disappointed that President Clinton vetoed our bill on December 18. As you know, we worked very hard to craft a bill that the administration could support—one that addressed the concerns expressed by various administration Representatives. I don't know if the President was even aware of what was in this bill—I think he simply vetoed it to pander to the more radical environmental groups who claimed it would severely damage the environment.

But of course these claims are completely false. This bill does not harm to our natural resources; in fact, it addresses many concerns expressed by this administration.

This bill increases funding for the National Park Service's operations and maintenance. We are well aware of the backlog of needed projects in our National Parks—basic projects like updating the sewage system at Certain Park sites or upgrading Visitor Centers. This bill will allow those projects to be completed.

This bill also provides additional funds for our country's Native Americans. The administration requested \$110 million more be added to the Senate's \$3.5 billion for Indian affairs. We added \$137 million more.

We restored the mining patent moratorium that the administration requested.

We lowered the ceiling on logging in the Tongass National Forest from 450 million board feet to 418 million board feet.

In fact, we responded as best we could—give the severe budget confines of this bill—to all the administration's concerns. And yet, President Clinton vetoed the bill and jeopardized the livelihood of thousands of Americans.

We keep hearing that a clean CR will fix the current situation. This is not true. A CR is simply a temporary solution. This bill is the true cure. Rather than keeping Federal workers at these Federal agencies guessing about whether they will be shutdown in 2 weeks and then another 2 weeks for the rest of the fiscal year,

this bill will fund the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service for the remainder of the fiscal year—9 months rather than 2 weeks.

Again, I cannot be sure that the President knew of the wonderful things we had in this bill. He listened to the radical leftwing environmental community and vetoed this bill to pander to them. Let us not continue this terrible travesty. Support this bill, vote to override the President's veto and let us put these fine men and women back to work.

A TRIBUTE TO THE 1995 MIAMI NORTHWESTERN H.S. STATE CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL TEAM

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Northwestern University isn't the only educational institution by that name making waves in the world of sports. On December 16, 1995 the Miami Northwestern High School Bulls football team captured Florida's class 6-A state football championship, igniting a burst of pride and jubilation throughout all of Liberty City—one of Miami's oldest and most storied black communities.

Northwestern is the first of Dade's seven predominately black high schools to win a state football championship and the 11th Dade County high school to win a state football championship since 1963—the first year of state playoffs. Northwestern's victory is its first state football championship since 1964 when it won the last of Florida's black high school championships in what was then segregated leagues.

In the east, high school football is a cultural exercise. On the west coast it is a tourist attraction. In the Midwest, it is cannibalism. But in the South, it is religion, and game day is the holy day.

Sports has a way of bringing people and communities together like few events. Some 25,000 fans turned out for the regional football championship game between Northwestern and Carol City High School, and about 6,000 Bulls fans travelled the 250 miles from Miami to Daytona to cheer the Bulls on to victory. This victory, like no other, has pulled this community together bringing generations of Northwestern, Carol City and Central High School graduates from the 1960s to the 1990s together in support of a single cause—community.

In addition to the proven excellence of its athletic program, Miami Northwestern High School consistently leads the state of Florida in sending its players to college. I am proud to join with our entire community in congratulating Miami Northwestern High School for a job well done.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF JERRY GHERMAN OF SAN ANTONIO, TX

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize a distinguished resident of the city of San Antonio, TX. Mr. Jerry Gherman of San Antonio was recognized last night with a dinner for a lifetime of outstanding achievements on behalf of the people of San Antonio, of the State of Texas, and of the United States.

Jerry Gherman has served this city as a fireman for 30 years. It takes discipline, compassion, and courage to fight fires, and Jerry Gherman has those qualities in abundance. But fighting fires was only the start for Jerry, because he was involved in every great matter of public life. And Jerry performs every task with the energy, skill, and dedication that characterizes him.

Jerry started out by serving this Nation in the U.S. Navy. He remains active in veterans affairs as a member of the Non-Commissioned Officers Association and the American Legion. He worked for his fellow firefighters and workers everywhere as legislative director of the San Antonio Professional Firefighters Association. Over his long career in labor, he served as chairman of the committee on political education and both first and second vice president of the San Antonio Central Labor Council of the AFL-CIO.

Throughout his career, Jerry has been outspoken about his beliefs and worked hard to make them into reality. He has worked in many political campaigns in San Antonio, the State of Texas, and the Nation. But he does not just walk away after the campaign: Jerry remains involved, working hard with the city council and the State legislature to improve conditions and benefits for his fellow firefighters. Jerry was also instrumental in helping fire departments across the State, serving on the Texas Commission of fire commission's allocation advisory committee.

But on top of his hard work at the San Antonio Fire Department, and his dedication to his fellow workers, Jerry has always been deeply concerned and active in education and in helping young people. He has served as coordinator of Cub Scout Troop 360, and has compiled over 10 years of service as a coach for the Catholic Youth Organization. He was a member of the Holy Name Elementary School Board and as a member of the San Antonio Archdiocesan School Board, in each case donating 6 years of service. He is also a member of the board of St. Gerard's Catholic High School, where, in addition, he coached the girls' softball team. In addition, he is a member of the Holy Name Catholic Church Men's Club.

Over the past 30 years Jerry Gherman has truly compiled a record of achievement and involvement in the life of his community, his State, and his Nation, which is worthy of recognition by this Congress. In addition to his

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

public life, Jerry has shown this community a beautiful example of someone who does not let involvement in work, politics, and community affairs interfere with his dedication to his family. No matter how busy, Jerry has always been a caring husband to his wife Linda Gherman, and a devoted father to his children, Ron Robin, and Ryan Gherman.

In all, Jerry Gherman is a remarkable American. He is truly an example to all of us, accomplishing the things that we of this Nation hold in greatest esteem: He served in our country in uniform, he works to save lives, he has a vision of what his fellow workers need and has fought with skill and passion to make their lives better, he gives generously of his experience and time to the young people of his community and to the church of his beliefs, and he has supported and loved his family throughout a very active and committed life. I am proud to call Jerry Gherman a friend and it is an honor to ask that this Congress recognize him as the great and generous man that he is.

JIM LACY'S RETIREMENT: A LOSS FOR OUR STUDENTS

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great friend, teacher, and leader for our children and community in Wolfe County, KY.

For almost 30 years, Jim Lacy has served the students and families of Wolfe County as a teacher, administrator, and county superintendent.

As a teacher for more than 24 years, he taught almost every class and knew every student. He also served as the high school's basketball and baseball coach, teaching our children not only the value of education, but of physical fitness, competition, and sportsmanship.

After 2 years as the principal of the Wolfe County Middle School, Jim was hired by the board of education to become superintendent of schools.

During his 4 years of service, he has been a strong supporter of our schools and the need for constantly improving our education system.

In addition to educating our children, Jim also worked closely with the Kentucky State Conservation Service to help our communities. He has served as an excellent representative in visits to Washington, DC, Frankfort, and other States as an advocate for eastern Kentucky.

Jim Lacy is a leader. He has molded our children as a role model and example of leadership for a long time. And now, as he teaches and leads a second generation of students—the children of his former students—Jim Lacy will always stand out because of his commitment to excellence.

Many of his students have enjoyed their time with Jim Lacy. For his loyal service, we are all grateful.

Good luck, Jim, and may your retirement be long and enjoyable.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE W. LITTLE, BUSINESS, COMMUNITY, AND CIVIC LEADER

HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to recognize the major accomplishment of Moore County civic and political leader, George W. Little. Few people have as long a list of business, civic, and political activities or of recognitions and awards.

Mr. Little grew up in Southern Pines, NC where he attended public school. Following that he attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He is married to Teena S. Little who is a State Senator. His three children are Cynthia Little Frazier, Lindsay Evans Little, and George Wesley Little, Jr. George Little is a member of Brownson Memorial Presbyterian Church in Southern Pines.

Mr. Little is a leading insurance consultant and broker who also served as Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources. In business activities he is a member of Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Board of Directors; the Sanford Association of Life Underwriters; the Pinehurst Area Convention and Visitors Bureau; and the North Carolina Board of Economic Development [vice chairman].

George Little is truly a community leader in civic activities. He serves as a member of the Sandhills area Chamber of Commerce, the Sandhills Kiwanis Club, and the Southern Pines Elks Lodge. Most notably for over two decades, he has served as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Sandhills Community College, one of North Carolina's finest. And reflecting his statewide leadership role in community college education, he is chairman of the North Carolina Association of Community College Trustees Executive Committee.

His past civic, business, and political activities are far too numerous to mention. In Republican politics he has been a kingmaker for some 25 years. For example, he has served as Moore County GOP Chairman for several terms, as the North Carolina GOP Finance Chairman, as a member of the North Carolina GOP Executive and Central Committees; and as a Delegate to the Republican National Convention. And he has served as finance and/or political member of many GOP Lieutenant Governor, Governor, and Presidential campaigns.

Some of George Little's most notable awards and recognition were: Honorary Associate in Humanities Degree from Sandhills Community College; National Sales Achievement Awards; North Carolina Jaycees Outstanding State Chairman Award; North Carolina Outstanding Sound Citizens Award; and Outstanding Young Man of the Year of Southern Pines. Additionally his benevolent and humanitarian activities are especially laudable and noteworthy.

In summary, George W. Little merits our thanks and tribute for the outstanding contribution he has made to his community, county, and State. I am pleased to extend personal thanks to a longtime friend and fellow Sandhills native.

COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 150th anniversary of the founding of the city of Milwaukee.

I am proud to be among those who call this beautiful city home. Milwaukee has long been graced with a natural environment that is second to none. Our city is blessed with beautiful parks, a preserved and protected lakefront, and architecture that preserves the richness of our past while looking toward the future.

Long recognized as the workshop of the world, Milwaukee is home to shops and factories that are known worldwide for their craftsmanship and quality. The pride and skill of Milwaukee's working men and women proudly shines through in products which are shipped and sold throughout the world.

Known as much for clean government as for its clean streets, Milwaukee has maintained a tradition of progressive civic leadership throughout its history. With a commitment to a superb quality of life for all citizens, Milwaukee's city government has consistently worked to create and maintain a thriving local economy, safe streets and neighborhoods, and decent and affordable housing for all.

Milwaukee is also rightfully proud of its outstanding institutions of higher learning and of its vibrant and diverse cultural activities. Our city is clearly a great place to live. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing the citizens of Milwaukee a happy 150th anniversary.

RESOLUTION COMMENDING GREEN BAY PACKERS AND QUARTERBACK BRETT FAVRE FOR THEIR WINNING WAYS

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I introduce a resolution congratulating the Green Bay Packers football team and its remarkable quarterback, Brett Favre, for their outstanding performances this year.

The Packers, the only League team owned by a municipality, the City of Green Bay, WI, has won its first National Football Conference Central Division title in 23 years.

The team has battled its way into the divisional playoffs, and now face the Super Bowl Champion San Francisco 49ers.

The Packers' quarterback, Brett Favre, has just been recognized as the most valuable player in the entire National Football League [NFL].

Indeed, Mr. Chairman, Brett Favre received 78 percent of the votes cast in bestowing this honor, a margin of enviable magnitude.

My resolution commends the Packers as a team, its coaches, its athletes, its staff, and its loyal fans for the season's hard-fought victories.

It commends Brett Favre for his incredible individual accomplishments.

These include a Conference record 38 touchdown passes during the regular season.

Brett Favre threw three more touchdown passes in Sunday's 37-20 first-round playoff victory over the Atlanta Falcons.

He has started in 61 consecutive football games, the longest streak among active NFL quarterbacks.

Finally, the resolution recognizes the team's commitment to achieving and demonstrating athletic excellence in the best traditions of the State of Wisconsin and of the Nation.

I urge the House to join me in giving special recognition to this exceptionally talented team and its admirable quarterback. They have proven themselves leaders and top performers in every capacity through one of the most competitive professional football seasons in history.

I ask that the article about the team and Mr. Favre and his award that appeared in the Green Bay Press-Gazette on January 2, 1996, be printed in the RECORD.

FAVRE ON HONOR: IT'S SALUTE TO TEAM
(By Chris Havel)

Brett Favre bounded into his Ashwaubenon home dying to share the news.

The Green Bay Packers' quarterback had just learned he was voted the National Football League's Most Valuable Player for the 1995 season.

"He was just like a kid winning his first trophy ever," said Deanna Tynes, Favre's longtime girlfriend. "He said, 'Do you know how big this is?' I said, 'yes, I do.' He said, 'No, you don't. You can't, because I don't know.'"

Winning the MVP award is one thing. Comprehending it is another.

That was on Saturday.

The Associated Press, which conducted the balloting in which Favre earned 69 of 88 votes from a national media panel, told him during an advance interview two days before the award was released.

On Monday, Favre seemed just as excited as if he'd heard it the first time.

"This is great," he said.

The 26-year-old admitted his NFC record 38 touchdown passes and NFL-leading 4,413 yards passing obviously played a bit role in his winning the award. But no greater a role than the Packers' 11-5 record and Central Division title.

"The numbers are hard to ignore, but if we had gone 2-14 everyone would have said, 'So what?'" he said. "I can't say enough about what this award means for me and my team. You can't win something like this unless you win and be successful. That's a salute to all my teammates."

The award was especially impressive in that it came in the same season San Francisco's Jerry Rice and Dallas' Emmitt Smith set NFL records for receiving yards (1,848) and touchdowns (25), respectively.

This is heady stuff.

The people closest to Favre know it. They also know it won't go to his head.

"The only way he has changed is that he has grown up a lot," said Tynes, who laughs at the notion that Favre is a "big ego" guy. "He's still a kid at heart. He'll always be that way. More than anything, he loves to play football and he loves to win. That's just the way he is."

MATURITY CITED

Bryant Medders who played with Favre at Southern Mississippi and is a close friend, said Favre's maturity—both physically and mentally—is striking.

"He never knew where the weight room was at Southern Miss," Medders said. "Now on Tuesdays (the Packers' day off) he goes in

and rides the bike and does the treadmill. I thought, 'That doesn't sound like Brett.' But it is now."

Steve Mariucci, the Packers' quarterbacks coach, also has seen the changes.

"Brett's image used to be the . . . Well, you know. Now his image and persona is that he's an intelligent quarterback. Heads-up. Gutsy. He's playing the position very well and very smart," said Mariucci. "He's playing a little bit beyond the scheme of our system at times with his improvising and making good things happen. He's keeping the negatives to a minimum."

Clearly, Favre is a serious NFL quarterback. Yet he remains his fun-loving self.

Medders got a dose of it a few years back when he came to Green Bay for the Packers' December game against the Rams. Favre told Medders to be sure to bundle up because of the sub-zero temperatures.

"So we step out of the apartment on our way to the game and what does he do? He comes up behind me and stuffs two handfuls of snow right down the back of my shirt," said Medders, laughing. "That started my day out right."

"He's the biggest prankster there is," said Clark Henegan, a college buddy of Favre's who moved to Green Bay and is his personal assistant. "If you're not careful, he'll pull your pants down on the tee box. Trust me."

Favre actually pulled just such a prank on Mariucci at practice.

"The worst part was they had it on film," said Mariucci. "That's just how he is. He's the funniest human being I have ever been around. To be witty, you have to be intelligent, and he's very witty. Not that I ever want him to do that again."

The fact that Favre would even consider such a practical joke on his position coach is testament to the closeness they share.

'MUTUAL RESPECT'

We have a great mutual respect and when I say 'we' I mean all the quarterbacks," said Mariucci. "It's a constant Barnum & Bailey, but when it's time to go, we go. We get after it and there's no fooling around."

Medders thinks Favre is just beginning to blossom.

"Now that he has received some respect from peers and around the nation, it'll actually make him more confident," said Medders, who lives in Birmingham, Ala. "I think it will make him better. It'll bring him out more."

Favre's rock-solid performance in the Packers' 37-20 victory over Atlanta in Sunday's NFC wild-card game makes a convincing argument. Knowing he has been selected as the NFL's MVP didn't affect his approach or his performance.

He completed 24 of 35 passes for 199 yards and three touchdowns.

"There was no pressure on me," Favre said. "I didn't feel like I had to do anything spectacular and I didn't. I don't have to put up big numbers for us to win. Edgar Bennett had 108 yards. We won. That's what we would like to do."

On some teams, the presence of an MVP quarterback might breed jealousy.

In Green Bay, Favre believes it'll breed confidence going into Saturday's NFC Divisional Playoff against defending Super Bowl champion San Francisco.

"Our players can say, 'Hey, if a Packer can win this award, then we're getting a little notoriety and people are starting to recognize us,'" he said.

"We're 11-5. We won our division. We're pretty good. I hope every player feels like we can go out to San Francisco and win."

DEPORTATION OF FOREIGNERS

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I want to take the opportunity to call the attention of my colleagues to the following editorial which appeared in the Los Angeles Times of Tuesday, January 2, 1996. The Times cites encouraging progress by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] in the deportation of foreigners who are in this country illegally. Obviously, illegal immigration is an issue of great importance to the Los Angeles area as well as the entire State of California, and I commend the INS for its recent successes in efforts to confront this pressing problem.

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS ON DEPORTATIONS
STATISTICS SUPPORT THE STEADY, MEASURED
APPROACH OF THE INS

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service says a record number of foreigners, 51,600, were deported in 1995 for being in the United States illegally. While those deportations represent only a tiny dent in America's illegal immigration problems, the number does illustrate that the Clinton administration is moving in the right direction on control of the nation's borders.

Experts who track immigration trends can only guess at how many illegal immigrants are living in the country. A rough consensus currently is between 2 million and 3 million. But the INS knows exactly how many it formally deports each year, and the 1995 figure is 15% more than in 1994 and up nearly 75% from 1990. So the INS has shown progress, indicating that its measured approach, pressed methodically despite a prevailing anti-immigrant hysteria, is effective.

Clearly Congress' decision to increase the amount of money spent on border enforcement has paid off. That should provide more political support for the INS spending bill now pending in Congress, which calls for a \$128.7-million increase in enforcement funds. In terms of manpower, that means an additional 1,400 INS officers, mostly detention and deportation officers.

Another wise decision that INS Commissioner Doris Meissner made was to invest in a computerized identification system for INS border inspectors at busy ports of entry like San Ysidro, south of San Diego, and El Paso.

But the most important change in INS procedures was Meissner's decision to expand and accelerate the procedure for holding formal deportation hearings for foreigners who had served time on criminal convictions. Most of the 1995 deportees, 62% of the total, were criminals expelled after completing their sentences.

In the past, these foreigners were sent to federal detention centers to await deportation hearings. Or, if there was no room in the centers, they would simply be set free and ordered to return voluntarily for the hearings. Obviously many did not show up. Under the new INS policy an INS judge goes to the prison, hears the prisoner's case for remaining in the United States and makes a decision on the spot. Those rejected are taken directly to an airport and put on the next plane to their country of origin.

With Congress immersed in a new debate about immigration reform, members should acknowledge the INS successes before they try to reinvent the wheel. Washington needs a steady, credible immigration policy, not a hysterical response to demagogues demanding rash, unproven policies.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, due to my son's hospitalization I was unable to be present and voting on January 5, 1996.

Had I been present I would have voted in favor of H.R. 1643.

A TRIBUTE TO ALEC COURTELIS

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, it is with heavy heart that I rise to mark the passing of a truly honorable American, Alec P. Courtelis, a dear friend who recently lost his battle with cancer after a brave 2 year struggle. My thoughts and prayers are with his family during this difficult time.

The productive life of Alec Courtelis is the personification of the American dream. Alec was born in Egypt, and realizing that educational opportunities in his native land were limited, he came to the United States as a foreign student to attend the University of Miami in Coral Gables, FL. War in the Middle East broke out soon after Alec's arrival in the United States, preventing his father from being able to fully support Alec's higher education. Rather than return to Egypt, after getting approval from the immigration authorities, Alec held several jobs to pay for his education, including construction worker, parking lot attendant, testing laboratory inspector, dishwasher, and short order cook.

While at the University of Miami, Alec met his wife, Louise Hufstader. After earning a degree in civil engineering, Alec joined Juriet & Associates, Inc., a soils engineering and community development consulting firm, gaining valuable experience. Six years later, Alec formed his own real estate development company, the Courtelis Co.

Alec followed the Courtelis philosophy "... to dedicate yourself to the principles of creativity, hard work, persistence and honesty ... success will surely follow," and his company has grown to become a leader in major real estate developments over the past 30 years.

To show his appreciation to the country that had given him so much, Alec became a civic leader, dedicating his time and resources to the field of education, serving on the Board of Regents for Florida's State university system, the Armand Hammer United World College of the America West and the International Board of the United World Colleges.

Alec was a recipient of both the Horatio Alger Award and the Ellis Island Medal of Honor, and was cochairman of We Will Rebuild, a prominent civic organization which assisted in the rebuilding effort in Dade County after the devastation caused by Hurricane Andrew.

In addition to his many accomplishments, Alec Courtelis will perhaps be best remembered for his valiant fight against pancreatic cancer, which he refused to let weaken his will. Instead of the 3 months which doctors

had diagnosed that he had to live, Alec combined chemotherapy with mind over matter to fight the disease for 2 full years, inspiring other cancer patients in the process. Alec will be greatly missed, but never forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO DOROTHY E. JOHNSON

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman from the 8th Congressional District of New Jersey who has devoted her life and career to the Township of Bloomfield. Her name is Dorothy E. Johnson.

This month, Dorothy will be honored by her friends and coworkers on the occasion of her retirement from the Bloomfield Public Library after 25 years of service. Dorothy's presence at the library will be sorely missed. While others may be able to perform her job, it is unlikely that her spirit and dedication could be surpassed.

In addition to her duties as the library director, she is an active member of the Bloomfield community where she has lived most of her life. She has served as president of the Bloomfield Safety Council, Matron of Eastern Star Chapter #76, and represented her profession as a delegate to many conferences and conventions.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you will join me in wishing Dorothy Johnson a happy and healthy retirement and the best of luck in all her future endeavors.

AMERICA WORKS—NOTWITHSTANDING THE SHUTDOWN

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues a happy ending to what was an unfortunate situation for a 10-year-old girl. The Government shutdown threatened to cause this little girl to be stranded in Germany, missing school, until the resolution of the budget dispute.

At the start of her Christmas break, December 20, she traveled as an unaccompanied minor, from Wilmington, NC, to Germany, to visit her father and ailing stepmother, who is hospitalized with cancer.

Her passport expired on January 2, 1996, and the Consulate in Hamburg, Germany, informed her father that the passport could not be renewed because of the shutdown. The airlines, in turn, informed him that Government directives prevented them from allowing the child to board the plane with an expired passport.

Imagine, Mr. Speaker, the mother's distress and more importantly, the girl's distress—being away from home, missing school, and having to pass her time in a foreign land. If ever a face should be placed on the tragedy of this Government shutdown, hers is the face. What a sad lesson in civics for this 10-year-old schoolgirl, faced with the harsh reality that

she could not return home because of the shutdown of the U.S. Government.

But, with the help of Mr. Woody Olmsted, an outstanding Federal Government employee at the Immigration and Naturalization Service; Mr. Bill McKillop, who works at the American Consulate in Frankfurt, Germany; Bob Fritz, Office of American Citizen Services, State Department; Ms. Lisa Piccione, manager of Government Affairs at Delta Airlines; and Mr. Dick Doubrava, who works for Delta Airlines in Atlanta, GA, we were able to ensure that this young girl is able to return to school and home. This is an outstanding example of a public-private partnership, working through a problem. And, even more notably, it is an outstanding example of dedicated public servants, serving and helping citizens of the United States.

America works, notwithstanding the shutdown, and Federal employees are dedicated, even when they are not being paid.

FULLY REOPEN THE GOVERNMENT

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, it's to the Democratic credit that the Gingrich Republicans finally realized that their shutdown is hurting Americans. But, by no means, is the Gingrich shutdown over.

Although I would like to be voting on legislation that puts the entire Government back to work, I will support this plan because it puts Federal workers back to work and provides for some crucial services like our national parks, passport, veterans benefits, and AFDC.

The American people must know, however, that while this legislation puts Federal employees back on the payroll, it does not provide the operating funds for many of them to do their job. For instance, there are still no operating funds for many services including Medicare claims processing, toxic waste cleanup, home purchase loans and refinancing, and small business loans.

Mr. Speaker, House Democrats want to fully reopen the Government. The other body wants to fully reopen the Government. Let's not be fooled by the Gingrich Republicans. This legislation is nothing more than a band-aid. The job of getting this entire Government up and running again still lies ahead of us.

ELEVEN THOUSAND INDIAN WOMEN MURDERED FOR THEIR DOWRIES EVERY YEAR

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, in many parts of India, a bride's family pays a substantial sum in dowry to the groom's family to take on the burden of a bride. However, when the dowry isn't enough, the groom's family demands additional gifts. If these demands are not met, the bride is often beaten or even killed. This practice is called bride burning.

Initially, dowry was a voluntary gift from the bride's family limited to household items, like kitchen implements and linens. Now the groom's family demands a large dowry upon marriage and later demands additional gifts of money, electronics, or cars.

While the National Crimes Bureau of India reported 5,199 dowry deaths in 1994, unreported estimates run as high as 11,000 to 15,000 Indian women murdered annually. In many cases, the family will pour kerosene over the bride and then kick her over a stove in the floor, setting her sari on fire. These deaths are then reported as kitchen accidents, not murders.

In 1961, the Indian Government enacted the Dowry Prohibition Act, and in 1986 made dowry death a crime. However, this law is riddled with loopholes which allow the majority of the perpetrators to be acquitted, leaving them free to remarry and start the vicious cycle again.

I would like to insert into the RECORD an article from the Harvard Magazine that highlights this horrible practice. I urge the Indian Government to enforce its laws on dowry death and stop this abominable human rights violation.

INDIA'S BURNING BRIDES

(By Kathleen Koman)

In November 1993, Sangeeta Agarwal, a young scientist with a doctorate in solid-state physics, was married in an elaborate Hindu ceremony. Five months later she was found strangled in her in-laws' house in Kanpur, India. Her husband, an accountant, is awaiting trial for her death. What went wrong? "I've been struggling with that question," said the victim's uncle, Sataya Agarwal, "and the one word that comes to mind is greed." He said that although his niece's in-laws received a substantial dowry at the wedding, they wanted more. The husband and his family expected a share of Sangeeta's pre-marriage earnings, and also demanded a car. Then they figured that if she were to die, they could also collect money from her life insurance, said Agarwal, "and I think that's what put them over the edge."

In many parts of India, grooms' families demand dowry and, if it is absent or insufficient, they may beat the bride and even strangle, poison, or burn her to death. Typically, they douse the woman with kerosene and push her over a small stove on the floor, igniting her sari. Later, in their statement to the police, the in-laws claim that the bride's death was a kitchen accident. The National Crimes Bureau of India reported 5,817 dowry deaths in 1993 and 5,199 in 1994. In reality, 11,000 to 15,000 women die each year because of dowry disputes, according to Rani Jethmalani, an attorney at the Supreme Court of India.

Jethmalani and Agarwal spoke at the First International Conference on Dowry and Bride-Burning in India, held this fall at Harvard Law School and sponsored in part by Harvard's Committee on South Asian Studies. In his opening remarks, Michael Witzel, Wales professor of Sanskrit, emphasized the need to draw world attention to dowry-related violence, and to explore the legal, social, religious, and historical aspects of the problem.

Dowry existed in the Vedic period (beginning about 1500 B.C.), said Witzel, but then it was a voluntary gift limited to household goods such as linens, pots, and pans. Women had to obey their husbands and their fathers-in-law, but they were inviolable; bride-burning was unheard of.

Today, the groom's family demands dowry at the time of marriage and coerces the

bride's family into giving additional money and items like jewelry and electronic goods long after the wedding. Recent studies suggest that this custom is spreading throughout Indian society. But it remains most prevalent in the well-educated, middle-class Hindu population. "The self-respect of the groom's family depends on attracting as large a dowry as possible," explained Julia Leslie, senior lecturer in Hindu studies at the University of London. "Even more disturbing is the balance of power implied by dowry. Both families seem to agree that it is necessary to pay the groom's family to take on the burden of the bride."

Bride-burning is not a crime committed solely by men against women. In many cases, the mother-in-law, who may herself have suffered dowry abuse when she was young, is the perpetrator.

Himendra B. Thakur, who founded the International Society Against Dowry and Bride-Burning in India, argued that bride-burning will cease if the young women of India refuse to marry as soon as the groom's family ask for dowry, or if the women leave the marital home at the first sign of abuse. But members of the audience noted that the women's parents often refuse to take them back, and they lack alternatives such as jobs and shelter.

Conference participants listed practical steps aimed at eradicating dowry and bride-burning. They include constructing residential training centers and apartment complexes for young women, forming support groups for students and parents opposed to the dowry system, and creating loan funds for students to eliminate some of the financial pressures that underlie the practice. Thakur, who wrote the 1991 book *Don't Burn My Mother!*, a fictional account of dowry death, said that novels, newspaper advertisements, and movies must be used "to convince the bride that instead of the option to marry with dowry and die, it is far better to remain unmarried and alive."

THE (INEFFECTUAL) LAW

The Indian government enacted the Dowry Prohibition Act in 1961, and in 1986 amended the penal code to introduce a new offense, now known as dowry death. But this legislation contains glaring loopholes and, because of lax enforcement, the majority of those accused of bride-burning are acquitted. Many remarry and obtain a second dowry with no apparent difficulty. And their mothers are free to torment the new bride. "What does it say about Indian society when families line up to offer their daughters to a man who has murdered his bride over a small refrigerator or television or scooter?" asked attorney Rani Jethmalani at the conference on dowry and bride-burning.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to participate in rollcall vote No. 885 on December 22, 1995. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea".

UTAH'S CENTENNIAL

HON. ENID G. WALDHOLTZ

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mrs. WALDHOLTZ. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the 100-year anniversary of the day that Utah became the 45th State to join the Union. On January 4, 1896, President Grover Cleveland signed the document that granted Utah statehood, ending a nearly 50-year struggle and six failed attempts by Utahans to become one of the United States of America.

When the State of Deseret, as it was formerly known, achieved statehood, the Union gained some of the most beautiful, varied landscape and spectacular scenery in the United States. From the rugged mountains of the High Uintas, to the fantastic display of rock architecture in the high deserts, Utah has always attracted those who appreciate its unique beauty and splendor. But, its not only Utah's great beauty that distinguishes our State, it's the people—they are friendly and warm, and, as the State nickname as the Beehive State accurately describes, they are industrious, hard working, and enterprising.

In our 100 years, Utahans have made the State prosper and grow, creating a successful metropolitan area while, at the same time, retaining its warmhearted, hometown feel, making it one of the most livable States in the Union. As a Utahan, I am proud to join with the people of Utah in celebrating our 100-year anniversary of statehood. We have truly made the desert bloom, and Utahans and the entire country can take pride in the beauty and accomplishments of our 45th State.

CLINTON'S BUDGET

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this member commends to his colleagues an editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on January 5, 1996.

BUDGET BALL IS IN CLINTON'S COURT, AND PUBLIC KNOWS IT'S HIS PLAY

Finally the public seems to be beginning to see through President Clinton's rhetoric on the federal budget impasse.

For too long, public opinion polls indicated that Clinton was being rewarded for refusing to negotiate with congressional Republicans over a seven-year balanced budget agreement. In a Nov. 19 ABC News poll, for example, 49 percent of the respondents approved of the way Clinton was handling the budget dispute, while 42 percent disapproved.

In the most recent poll, however, the president's approval rating on the handling of the budget had dropped to 39 percent. His disapproval rating had risen to 56 percent. Fewer respondents blamed Congress—51 percent in November, 44 percent this week.

In November, 45 percent supported the statement that Clinton was "honestly trying to resolve the budget issue," while 52 percent said he was "just playing politics." This week, 33 percent still viewed him as a sincere budget negotiator, while 66 percent said he was playing politics.

Congressional Republicans have given significant ground in an effort to reach a budget compromise. Clinton has given them no

credit for this movement, instead battering them with emotional claims that their budget would cause serious harm to the poor, the weak and the underprivileged.

House Majority Leader Dick Armey of Texas has called attention to congressional Republicans' significant concessions. At one time, he said, they had pushed for \$101 billion in savings on welfare programs over the seven years. Now they are willing to settle for \$65 billion. Originally, they targeted 300 government agencies for elimination. Now the goal is about 30.

A major element of the GOP budget plan was a \$354 billion tax cut. Armey noted that Republicans have allowed the tax cut to be scaled back to \$245 billion.

Pete du Pont, a former Republican presidential candidate, has pointed out that the House Republicans—the same people painted by Clinton as zealous, unbending revolutionaries—have already given up more than half of their pro-growth tax cuts. He said that in all likelihood they will give up half again to get a budget deal.

That's something you don't hear when Clinton tromps into the White House press briefing room to trash the Gingrich Republicans. And it's not something the television networks point out when they fill their newscasts with sobbing federal workers who can't pay their rent.

Armey demonstrated that congressional Republicans have made "a good-sized mountain" of concessions. Still, the president lays the full blame for the government's being without a budget and partially shut down at the feet of House Republicans. He whines that he is being blackmailed by intransigent Republicans in the House who place politics ahead of the national interest.

The government is shut down because the president vetoed a budget bill that included the funds to pay the federal workers now on furlough. Clinton is pressing Republicans to approve another continuing resolution to fund the government through Jan. 12. They've already been there, done that. The national interest, not to mention our children's security, would be best served by enactment of a balanced budget—not another stopgap spending measure. To resolve the impasse, it will take a president who quits posturing and makes concessions of a magnitude similar to those made by congressional Republicans.

REMEMBERING GEN. DAN GRAHAM

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, this past New Year's Eve, America lost a true patriot. Gen. Dan Graham, the father of SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative, passed away that day. I want to share with our colleagues a column in today's Washington Times by Paul Weyrich which tells about the life of Dan Graham and his mission for a strong defense to protect the national security of the United States.

THE MISSION OF A TRUE PATRIOT

(By Paul M. Weyrich)

About six weeks ago, I received a newly published book with a personal note from the author hoping that I would find it useful. I read through the book and dropped the author a note suggesting that he appear on my program, "Direct Line," to discuss the book. I received no reply and yesterday I found out why. Gen. Dan Graham passed away on New Year's eve.

None of his friends, even those who had worked closely with him over the years, knew just how critically ill Gen. Graham was in recent weeks. We had known for some time that he was suffering from cancer and for the past few months that he was unlikely to recover. But Dan Graham was never one to whine or complain. In fact, the only time I ever saw Dan Graham truly upset was at the funeral of his first wife, to whom he had been married most of his adult lifetime, and who was the mother of their two sons and five daughters. This nation owes Gen. Graham a great debt of gratitude.

I had gotten to know Gen. Graham more than 20 years ago. He was chief of Defense Intelligence during the Ford administration. The Democratic Senate, then controlled by nearly a two-thirds margin, forced him into premature retirement because he wasn't politically correct on Vietnam. He was never bitter, even though he had every reason to be. He continued his work for a strong defense on the outside, just as he had done so ably from the inside for more than 30 years in the Army.

It was in the early 1980s that Gen. Graham began to talk about new breakthroughs in technology. The breakthroughs would permit an effective missile defense system to be constructed to defend this country from a massive attack from the Soviet Union or from a surprise attack from some rogue leader. We were going to build a primitive version of such a system in the early 1970s, but President Nixon bargained that right away.

I know almost nothing about technology and certainly had no knowledge about this sort of development, but Gen. Graham gave me the full briefing anyway and then asked for my help to find a home for his project, called "High Frontier." I called Ed Feulner, the president of the Heritage Foundation, and explained that Gen. Graham was assembling a group of scientific experts who intended to advocate a new type of missile defense system. Ed quickly agreed that Heritage would welcome the project as part of its public policy activities, and thus was born what we now call SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Gen. Graham soon found a willing listener in one President Ronald Reagan, who in 1983 delivered a nationwide televised address that shook the leaders of the Kremlin. Mr. Reagan committed the United States to research and deploy a defensive missile system. Critics, in an effort to kill the project, quickly labeled it "Star Wars." But given the popularity of George Lucas' trilogy, that label only enhanced it.

Despite near crippling opposition from the Democratic Congress, SDI made significant advantages under the Reagan administration, to the point where Soviet leaders were convinced that the United States was serious about deploying it. Some Soviet military leaders with whom I spoke early in this decade said that this shift in U.S. strategy was a contributing factor to the demise of the Soviet Union. SDI received only lip service from President Bush, despite the fact that Russian President Boris Yeltsin, in his first appearance as the leader of that nation, urged the United States and Russia to work together to develop SDI for the good of all mankind. Bush advisors were not enthusiastic about SDI because deployment would have required a change in the so-called MAD strategy, Mutual Assured Destruction, to which the United States has clung for decades. Still, SDI limped along and made modest progress.

When Bill Clinton took office, he all but killed SDI. The Republican controlled Congress, just a few weeks ago, passed a defense authorization bill that would have required deployment of a modified missile defense

system by the year 2000. That was Gen. Graham's finest hour and thank God he lived to see it.

Unfortunately, President Clinton vetoed the bill precisely because he said it would have required the construction of that missile defense system, which he did not want. So despite a decade and a half of work by Gen. Graham, this country remains unprotected from a missile attack. Still, the issue won't go away.

There would have been no issue at all, and the technology developments which have resulted in drastically reducing the cost of an SDI system would not have occurred at all, but for the dogged determination of Daniel Graham. In literally thousands of meetings, public and private, Gen. Graham pushed this idea. It was Gen. Graham who convened a special meeting at my office to encourage opposition to John Tower as Secretary of Defense under then President-elect Bush on the grounds that Sen. Tower was an opponent of SDI. In Secretary Dick Cheney, Graham found someone much more to his liking.

All of this aside, Dan Graham was a decent, religious, family man who had an endearing sense of humor and was terrific at getting people, even opponents, to work together. He could be tough as nails if he opposed you on policy grounds, but Dan Graham was never mean spirited. He always handled opposition with great dignity, which was part of his military training.

This nation owes Dan Graham a great deal. And one day soon, we will have a system to protect us against some fanatic or deranged leader who wants to blow up part of America to make a point. When that day comes, and it almost came a few weeks ago, it will be because of the good work of this one time deputy director of the CIA. All of us who love America will miss this true patriot.

SUPPORT OF OVERRIDING VETO FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 4, 1996

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of overriding the President's veto of this conference report.

Putting this bill together has been a difficult process, and it's safe to say that no one gets everything they would like to see in the bill. But on balance, the conference report represents the best effort and fairest bill possible.

At the last meeting of the conferees, we made considerable movement to address the concerns about the measure expressed by the administration.

Among other things, we put back into the bill a clean mining patent moratorium; we increased funds for Indian tribes; we gave the Park Service funds for the Mojave Desert. All in all, we made considerable movement to alleviate the administration's problems with the bill. Nevertheless, the President vetoed it.

This bill includes real compromises. But apparently the President wants things his way or not at all. For instance, those of us who support responsible mining in our country have tried to move forward on mining law reform. We are willing to negotiate royalties and payment for patented land. So we have included a clean patent moratorium.

But we did not go far enough for the President.

Had he signed this conference report, the current shutdown of Interior Department offices would have been avoided. Unfortunately, despite our concessions, the President chose to reject the bill and close national pParks and recreation areas.

We have done our job. It's time to put people back to work. It's up to the President.

I support the conference report and urge my colleagues to vote "aye".

A TRIBUTE TO AN AMERICAN PATRIOT: BENJAMIN DONALD ROBINSON, JR.

HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay special tribute to Mr. Benjamin D. Robinson, Jr., who was one of the greatest Americans I have known. He was a constitutionalist and an Americanist and he believed that we only have a short time to save this country—this Republic—and turn things around before it is too late.

I would not be in Congress today if it were not for Ben Robinson. He helped me get elected in many ways—financial contributions, FFC caps and signs, information, and most importantly, his visits, encouragement, advice, and counsel.

Ben Robinson loved children and young people and understood that the future of this country rested with them. He set up educational scholarships and provided literature for them.

Ben hoped that my election and that of others like me could help turn the tide toward constitutional government. He hoped and dreamed and acted tirelessly to do his part with no compromise on his principles. No one did more than Ben.

Betty and I and our daughter Deana loved Ben Robinson. His kindness, his consideration, his optimism, his love for his wife and his family was truly special.

We are grateful that we got to know Ben Robinson for as long as we did and consider ourselves blessed because we did. I thank God for Ben Robinson and only hope that I can live up to his expectations while I am in Congress. I don't represent St. Augustine's district in Florida, but I will always be Ben Robinson's Congressman.

Ben Robinson, a potato farmer in Florida, was a great American success story. He lived out the American dream, showing that one can accomplish with hard work, discipline, sacrifice, and faith in God. He was conservative and a patriot who knew the importance of history.

Ben Robinson was a gentle man with an unmatched vitality for life and for the truth. The world is a much better place because of this great American. Ben Robinson was my good friend and his spirit will walk with in the halls of Congress. I was honored that he participated in the swearing-in events for me in Washington last January. Today, on this first anniversary of Ben Robinson's death, we thank God for his fine example. I send my love, respect, and gratitude to his wife and lifetime partner, Mrs. Dorothy Robinson, and to his wonderful family. Thank you, Ben. We miss you. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK PRINDLE

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a great American, a great Army officer, a great Hoosier, and a great soldier. Last month Frank Prindle completed over 21 years of dedicated service to our country. As a soldier, leader, and finally as a trusted member of the Army's Officer of Congressional Liaison, House Division, he has provided dedicated and distinguished service.

Today as we honor his retirement, we reflect on the outstanding career which Frank started in 1970 when he entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and where he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in Signal Branch in 1974. Over the course of the past two decades he served in a variety of exceptionally challenging troop and staff assignments in the United States, Canada, Germany, and Korea. His positions of leadership include signal platoon leader, aviation service platoon leader, aviation company commander, and battalion operations officer during an exchange tour with the Canadian Armed Forces.

As a staff officer he saw duty in many tough and challenging positions, validating the confidence the Army placed in his demonstrated abilities. After serving in the field with many aviation units, Frank Prindle demonstrated his superb organizational skills while serving as the senior service college education officer, the aviation branch assignments officer for majors and as the executive officer to the Director of Officer Personnel Management Division, U.S. Army Military Personnel Command. His selection as a Congressional Fellow in 1991 further demonstrated the high regard which Prindle is held by the leadership of the Army. This 1-year tour led to his final assignment as a Congressional Liaison Officer for the Secretary of the Army, House Liaison Division.

During Frank Prindle's tour in Army Legislative Liaison, he guided the Army's relationship with a wide variety of committees and individual Members of Congress. His ability to remain calm and focused during a period of tremendous change was demonstrated continually in his dealings with both Members of Congress, professional staff, and personal staff. Through Frank Prindle's involvement with the Veteran Affairs Committees, he ensured that the programs put in place during the downsizing of the Armed Forces continued to benefit the soldiers.

Frank Prindle's career reflects a commitment to our Nation, characterized by dedicated selfless service, love for the Army and a commitment to excellence. Lt. Col. Frank L. Prindle's performance, over two decades of service, personifies the traits of courage, competency, and integrity that our Nation has come to expect from its Army officers. On behalf of the Congress of the United States and the people of this great Nation, I offer our heartfelt appreciation and best wishes for a soldier who served his country so admirably.

SUPPORT PRESIDENTIAL VETO OF INTERIOR BILL

SPEECH OF

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 4, 1996

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to override the President's veto of the Interior Appropriations bill, H.R. 1977.

I appreciate the efforts of the Chairman, Congressman REGULA, to find common ground on some very difficult issues and pass this bill. As much as I appreciate his work and that of the Ranking Member, my colleague from Illinois Congressman YATES, I must still oppose this motion and support the veto of the President.

The cuts in this bill in energy conservation programs and in clean coal research are too much for people in my district to accept. Our coal mines have been all but shut down by the Clean Air Act of 1990, and without continued support for clean coal research, it will be very difficult to find new markets for that coal.

I support the President's veto and urge opposition to the override.

LAND EXCHANGE

HON. RANDY TATE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. TATE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a piece of legislation that would facilitate a land exchange between Fort Lewis Military Reservation and the Weyerhaeuser Real Estate Company [WRECO], located in Pierce County, WA, and in my congressional district. The land exchange allows the Army and WRECO to exchange parcels of land to the benefit of each party. The Army wishes to obtain ownership of a small parcel that provides access to a sewer treatment plant, and WRECO wishes to obtain ownership of an abandoned road right-of-way. Although total acreage of the lands under consideration is less than 2 acres, legislation to facilitate the exchange became necessary because the value of the property now exceeds the requirements of minor land acquisition rules that allow for administrative exchanges.

This provision I am introducing today has passed the Senate, and a similar provision passed the House as an amendment to H.R. 1530, the Defense authorization bill. However, as you know the authorization bill has been vetoed. The land exchange amendment is supported by the Army, and is noncontroversial. I am including a copy of a letter I received from Paul W. Johnson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army in support of the exchange. Swift passage of this legislation would be a fine example of Congress' ability to move unnecessary regulatory barriers—allowing responsible, noncontroversial projects to proceed.

I hope my colleagues will agree, and support this legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, DC, June 6, 1995.

Hon. RANDY TATE,
*House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TATE: This letter is to reaffirm the Army's support and approval for the proposed land exchange involving the Weyerhaeuser Real Estate Company (WRECO), Pierce County and the United States.

The Army has been working with and will continue to work with Weyerhaeuser and local Pierce County officials to further this mutually beneficial arrangement.

Sincerely,

PAUL W. JOHNSON,
*Deputy Assistant Secretary
of the Army.*

CIRCLE OF ELDERLY CARE

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. HOKE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an exciting new program that has been established in northeast Ohio.

The Circle of Elderly care represents an innovative, model program of private and public community-based enterprises working together for our senior citizens. After two years of developing this program, Bertha (Betty) Villanueva, an owner of Indian Hills Senior Community, Inc., one of the largest privately owned, low income, senior community living complexes in the United States, has accomplished a creative and successful working network of programs and services for senior citizens to benefit from available local community resources.

Mrs. Villanueva identified the need for a comprehensive program of services to suit the unique needs of our senior citizens, such as medical, social and transportation services. She then initiated efforts to bring together public and private entities to develop a network of quality services for senior citizens. The result is the Circle of Elderly Care.

At the center of the CIRCLE is Indian Hills Senior Community, located in Euclid, Ohio (a suburb of Cleveland) consisting of 37 acres of land, and an unsubsidized apartment complex which includes 10 residential buildings. Its 1,574 units are designed for senior citizens (55 and over) who can live independently. Not only does Indian Hills provide housing to its residents, but also a broad spectrum of services including health, security, transportation, social and entertainment services. The Indian Hills complex also includes Silverpointe, located in one of the Indian Hills buildings, which is an assisted-living facility, with three levels of assisted care available, thus providing residential alternatives for those senior citizens who cannot live totally independent. Across the street from the Indian Hills residential complex is Indian Hills Plaza which consists of several retail stores, including one of the largest drug store chains, a restaurant, medical center, ambulance service and senior day care, all of which are completely accessible to Indian Hills residents.

Now, due to Mrs. Villanueva efforts, over a dozen different entities participate in the Circle of Elderly Care including:

CITY OF EUCLID

The City of Euclid has sponsored a seniors' program for its residents including a pro-

gram at the Emeritus House, a multi-purpose senior center located in the center of the Indian Hills apartment complex. The program includes daily lunches and meals for the homebound (sponsored through the Western Reserve Area on Aging pursuant to the Older Americans Act), recreational programs, free transportation to stores, doctors, etc., social activities, income tax preparation assistance and a senior employment program (sponsored through AARP), among others. These services are offered at no charge to Indian Hills residents.

INDIAN HILLS NURSING CENTER

The Indian Hills Nursing Center is a nursing home managed by Integrated Health Services, Inc. and is located across the street from the Indian Hills complex. It provides short and long-term care for senior citizens, and works with Indian Hills to assist Indian Hills' residents requiring a stay at the Center to return to independent living at Indian Hills, or assisted-living at Silverpointe. For example, Indian Hills will hold an apartment open if a resident needs a short stay in the Center.

AETNA SENIOR CHOICE, AN AETNA HEALTH PLAN

Aetna Senior Choice, a health maintenance organization, offers an alternative to Medicare and has a specific representative designated to Medicare and has a specific representative designated to work with Indian Hills residents. This plan offers seniors no monthly premiums, 100 percent hospitalization coverage, no deductibles or co-insurance, 100 percent payment for well services, and a \$5.00 physician in-office co-payment.

HEALTHWAYS, FAMILY MEDICAL CENTERS

HealthWays is a for-profit medical center affiliated with Aetna, located in the Indian Hills Plaza which provides 24-hour emergency care, outpatient surgery, and comprehensive medical care services offering a team approach to health care. Not only does it accept the Aetna Senior Choice Plan, but all other insurance as well including Medicare, and is conveniently accessed by the Indian Hills residents.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS OF CLEVELAND

This world-renowned medical facility has designated geriatric social workers to assist Indian Hills residents requiring medical treatment at University Hospitals. If an Indian Hills resident is treated at the University Hospitals emergency room, a University Hospitals social worker will contact the Indian Hills nurse to coordinate the resident's return from the hospital to his or her residence at Indian Hills along with follow-up services. Additionally, University Hospitals provides on-site seminars to Indian Hills residents on seniors issues and provides various testing such as blood pressure screenings, etc.

BENJAMIN ROSE INSTITUTE

The Benjamin Rose Institute is a nationally recognized non-profit, Medicare/Medicaid certified agency providing services to senior citizens on a sliding fee scale. BRI works with Indian Hills to provide home health care for its residents and also provides social services, counselling and mental health services to enable senior citizens to maintain their self-sufficiency and independence. BRI has an office located at Indian Hills staffed by social workers.

MT. SINAI HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

This nationally recognized medical facility (named the number one hospital by Cleveland Health Quality Choice) works with Indian Hills to provide on-site lectures by physicians on geriatric related issues, and various medical screenings. A specific emergency room physician has been designated at Mt. Sinai to treat all Indian Hills residents

to foster close contact between Mt. Sinai as the medical provider, and Indian Hills as the residence of the patient.

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION OF CLEVELAND

The Visiting Nurse Association of Cleveland is a non-profit agency providing home health care to residents of Indian Hills. The VNA has a social worker at Indian Hills two days a week to assist in coordinating home health care, mental health, social services and rehabilitation therapies. This social worker serves as the primary coordinator for Indian Hills residents with all of the other programs described here.

TRI-CITY AMBULANCE, INC.

This for-profit entity is located at Indian Hills Plaza and provides 24-hour emergency medical transportation staffed by licensed Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics. In addition, it has a wheelchair van service which offers transportation to Indian Hills residents for dialysis and other medical needs, and it offers Indian Hills residents a reduced price for its transportation services.

LAURELWOOD HOSPITAL

This non-profit psychiatric hospital provides in-patient care and outpatient counseling to senior citizens. Laurelwood Hospital has opened an office on Indian Hills' premises which is staffed by two geriatric psychiatrists. The psychiatrists provide psychiatric treatment for Indian Hills residents whether at the resident's apartment, or in the office, thereby providing complete accessibility to the senior citizens of Indian Hills.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF SENIOR AND ADULT SERVICES

This Medicare/Medicaid certified program sponsored by Cuyahoga County, Ohio, provides adult protective services, and skilled home health care services including nursing, physical and speech therapy and nutrition counselling. The County has designated a specific person to coordinate its available services with Indian Hills residents.

OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES

Indian Hills also has a dental office on the premises staffed by a dentist offering free dental exams, apartment calls and a discount to Indian Hills' residents. Additionally, it has a podiatrist with an office onsite offering discounted podiatry services to Indian Hills residents at their apartment or the office.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

The American Red Cross provides CPR and first aid training, disaster planning and blood pressure screenings on-site for Indian Hills' residents.

This comprehensive model of care reflects the innovative networking of community agencies/services working towards a common goal—to give our senior citizens a choice of affordable, quality services and the ability to retain their dignity and independence. The Circle of Elderly Care, with Indian Hills as its focal point is a novel and workable concept utilizing available community resources to serve our senior citizens.

I urge all my colleagues to give this information wide dissemination in their own districts.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

TONY LAKE ANOTHER UNSUNG
HERO

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, the unsung hero in the Bosnia success of the Clinton

administration is National Security Adviser, Anthony Lake. While very-deserved credit should go to Secretary of State Christopher and Assistant Secretary Richard Holbrooke, it was Lake's initiative and policy direction in August that got the ball rolling. Specifically, Tony Lake organized and chaired a series of high-level meetings at which United States-Bosnia policy was formulated and refined.

In August, at the President's behest, he traveled to Europe to present the new U.S. diplomatic initiative to our allies and the Russians. He was successful in bringing the allies and contact group members on board with this initiative.

He was in daily contact with the U.S. negotiating team, led by Ambassador Holbrooke, whose subsequent shuttle diplomacy effort produced a ceasefire, agreement on basic principals of a settlement, and the beginning of proximity talks in Dayton.

He chaired regular high-level meetings to ensure high-level guidance to the process and keep it on track and moving forward.

In mid-November, Mr. Lake traveled to Dayton to interact directly with the parties. He met several times with Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian leaders and was able to provide key impetus to the negotiations at a crucial time in the proceedings.

In short, his role was to develop a policy that could be sustained throughout the negotiating process. His concept for a diplomatic settlement bore fruit in Dayton.

Mr. Speaker, when the successful history of the Bosnian diplomatic triumph of the United States is chronicled, the most important and deserved credit should go to Tony Lake, who despite working quietly in the background, has had a singularly unparalleled contribution to the Bosnian diplomatic success of America.

U.S. GOVERNMENT VERSUS SENIOR CITIZENS

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the Members attention the following:

[From the Houston Chronicle, Friday, Jan. 5, 1996]

PREVIEW.—GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN WOES A TASTE OF THINGS TO COME

The federal government shutdown is forcing a scramble among state officials for money to keep meals going to seniors and unemployment checks to the out-of-work. For the time being, this government paralysis is of Washington's own making.

However, the current state of affairs could turn out to be a whiff of some rotten times ahead if federal overspending and raging deficits are not brought under control through a balanced budget.

Popular wisdom calls for U.S. budget practices to conform to those of families and businesses, which must live within their means. The analogy is simple, perhaps even an oversimplification. Yet it is fitting.

Even those who argue the contrary—that families and businesses take on debt to finance children's educations or for capital improvements—neglect to notice that unpaid debt can lead to bankruptcy and the dire consequences that follow from financial mismanagement and spiraling interest costs.

For the United States, we are getting a taste now of what hardships a national bankruptcy would provoke. Because of the ongoing government shutdown, some state officials are tapping retirement accounts to fund unemployment benefits. Others are scrambling to find ways to pay for meal programs for the elderly and for food stamps and the early education program Head Start.

President Clinton himself pointed out these and a host of other areas in which the shutdown could exact its toll. And yet, he encourages the myth that steps the Republican-controlled Congress proposes to reduce spending amount to cuts that are too severe.

As we have said many times, the "cuts" are only to the rate of growth. And, continuing on the present course of free spending and deficits spiraling could lead to a federal breakdown that cannot be fixed by another appropriations bill.

TAX FAIRNESS, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton can be rightly criticized for failing to keep his promise to negotiate a 7-year balanced budget using honest numbers. However, I applaud his willingness to support a capital gains tax cut because it will be critical to the success of any future agreement.

The President's support for capital gains tax reduction is an acknowledgment of what every economist who studies the issue already knows: capital gains tax reduction is a win-win proposition. It will spur hundreds of billions of dollars of additional capital formation, create jobs, and promote economic expansion. It will bring immediate relief to small investors, small businesses, workers, retirees, and economically distressed communities. In addition, it will increase tax revenues to government treasuries. And the lower the rate, the greater the benefits.

In deciding how to reduce the capital gains tax rate at the Federal level, I share the view of Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan, who said: "It is easier to make the case to eliminate it entirely than it is to merely reduce the rate."

That is why Representative TAUZIN and I, on behalf of the Zero Capital Gains Tax Caucus, are today introducing H.R. 2861, the Tax Fairness, Economic Growth and Fiscal Responsibility Act. Effective January 1, 1996, it establishes a zero tax rate on any long-term capital gain recognized on the sale or exchange of any property.

There are three major reasons why zero is the appropriate capital gains tax rate. First, it will eliminate the bias in the capital gains tax against lower- and middle-income taxpayers. The American dream is to work hard, buy a home, maybe build a small business, save for retirement, and eventually pass along something to children or grandchildren. In short, Americans strive to build a better future. Despite the political charge that the capital gains tax is a tax on the rich, it is actually a tax on those who seek the American dream.

In looking at data on tax returns from 1991, William Beach, a tax analyst at the Heritage

Foundation found that half of all capital gains were earned by households with incomes from other sources under \$100,000. Of those, 27 percent of taxpayer households with capital gains contained taxpayers over the age of 65 or blind. These taxpayers, according to Beach, had an average income of \$43,637. In explaining why lower and middle-income taxpayers will benefit most from capital gain tax reduction, Beach stated:

When critics claim that capital gains go mainly to the wealthy, they mislead the public by including the gain when citing a person's income. In this way, a retiree living on a \$12,000 Social Security check who realizes a \$30,000 capital gain one year on the sale of his house is classified as a "person with a \$42,000 income who receives a capital gain." By this logic, of course, the only people who win \$1 million lotteries are millionaires.

The bottom line is that small business owners, middle-income families, and small investors are the least able to keep capital tied up and, therefore, pay the bulk of the capital gains tax revenue.

The second major benefit of a zero capital gains tax is increased economic growth leading to new job creation and increased living standards. Had such a tax rate been implemented in 1994, it would by the year 2000 result in an additional GDP growth of \$1.5 trillion, 1.1 million new private sector jobs, and an \$1,884 increase in average annual wages for all workers. As Alan Reynolds of the Hudson Institute noted in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee last February:

Once we abandon the quaint habit of defining capital gains as no different from a weekly paycheck, economics offers no other clear justification for taxing capital gains at all. No economist has ever dared to suggest that a capital gains tax does no damage to the economy.

Completely eliminating the tax on capital gains might sound far-fetched, but its not a new idea. Back in 1978, when stagflation forced creative thinking, Digital Resources Inc. [DRI] did a static Keynesian econometric analysis of a zero capital gains tax. DRI predicted that eliminating capital gains taxes would boost GNP by \$200 billion, increase capital formation by \$81 billion, and create 3 million new jobs. Just as important from a 1990's perspective, DRI predicted that a zero capital gains tax would increase net Government tax revenue by \$38 billion over 5 years.

Fortunately, we do not have to rely on economic forecasting models alone to observe the economic benefits of capital gains tax reduction. Our Federal system has permitted States to become "laboratories of democracy" in which creative and sometimes controversial public policy proposals can be implemented on a smaller and more manageable scale. Over the past few years, a number of these laboratories have tested the effects of capital gains tax rate reductions on statewide economic growth and revenue. The results of these experiments have been greater economic activity, stronger employment, and the generation of increased State tax revenues.

Three States in particular that have recently experimented with capital gains tax rate reduction—Mississippi, South Carolina, and Wisconsin—have, in each case, seen an increase in economic growth, job creation, and State tax

revenues. In May 1994, a fourth State, Colorado, reduced its capital gains tax rate to promote increased investment and economic activity. Befitting their role of "laboratories of democracy," each State has reduced the cost of capital in different ways.

Mississippi and Colorado completely eliminated State taxes on capital gains. It is reported that every \$1 million in new investment in Mississippi creates \$2.2 million in economic growth and 120 new jobs. In 1989, South Carolina cut its capital gains tax rate from 7 percent to 4 percent. Since that time, the State has enjoyed stronger than average economic growth and job creation. Wisconsin has encouraged investment in that State by implementing a 60 percent exclusion of the value of any capital gain from taxation.

The third major benefit of a zero capital gains tax rate is the promotion of fiscal responsibility. While the static forecasting model predicted a cumulative \$490 billion revenue loss between 1994 and 2000 as a result of a zero capital gains tax rate, that estimate does not take into consideration additional income, payroll, and excise tax revenues from \$1.65 trillion in added economic growth over the period. As a result of greater economic activity, a zero capital gains tax rate, had it been enacted effective in 1994, would actually produce a net increase of \$25 billion in revenue to the Federal and State governments through the year 2000.

Mr. Speaker, one would think that the combined benefits of tax fairness, economic growth, and increased Government revenues would be too much for Congress and the President to resist. Yet today, we continue to perpetuate an enormously damaging tax myth that virtually every other country with a significant economy has abandoned. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join me in ending this antifairness, antigrowth, anti-American dream policy by cosponsoring H.R. 2861.

HONORING A LIFESAVING HERO

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a real hero. A man, who while driving his truck down a dark interstate far from home, had the courage to stop and lend a hand to save lives.

Mr. Speaker, I speak of Clay County, KY truck driver Ronnie Brown—a man who did just that at 4:40 a.m., December 16.

While traveling down Interstate I-40 in Winston-Salem, NC, the 43-year-old trucker and part-time minister saw a glowing blaze just off the interstate.

With quick and decisive action, Brown called 911 and contacted truck drivers in the area. The truckers collectively laid on their horns to make as much noise as they could.

With horns a-blaazin', Brown then lept from his truck, scampered across a six-lane highway, jumped a fence and ran into the apartment building, pounding on doors.

In the end, the 24 residents of the building escaped unharmed and Brown's heroics garnered the praise and thanks of the residents and management of the apartment complex.

Lawrence Berry, manager of the complex, wrote, "We have classified Brown as a hero

for his gallant efforts and would like to thank him personally."

Brown has a reputation as a Good Samaritan. He often can and will help stranded motorists or people in need—including running into burning buildings.

Ronnie Brown is a real American hero. It is everyday people like Brown who make this country great, and hearing others praise his heroics makes me and all of our great State very proud.

CHINA AND TAIWAN: THE OBVIOUS DIFFERENCES

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert for the RECORD this excellent editorial on China and Taiwan from one of my hometown newspapers, the Post Star of Glens Falls, NY.

The editorial alludes to the obvious differences between Communist China and democratic Taiwan in terms of human rights, democratic development, and economic performance. The only area left out is foreign policy orientation. Taiwan is unabashedly pro-Western and pro-United States. Communist China is unabashedly the opposite. It is a rogue regime, an enemy of freedom and yes, an enemy of the United States.

This excellent article points out how pathetic it is that we are currently agonizing over whether or not to give a routine transit visa to the Vice President of our good friend, Taiwan.

[From the Post Star, Dec. 27, 1995]

DEMOCRACY: A TALE OF TWO CHINAS

Anyone pondering the future of China, and we sincerely hope this includes the Clinton administration, should consider the striking contrast between two recent events in Beijing and Taiwan.

One event stood as a proud affirmation of a democratic future. The other an ugly reminder of continued political oppression. It shouldn't be difficult to guess which happened where.

On Taiwan, 9 million voters cast ballots in parliamentary elections that qualified as the freest in China's history. The ruling Kuomintang saw its parliamentary margin pared to just over half of the 164-seat Yuan. The pro-independence Democratic Progressives won 54 seats. The New Party, a dissident Koumintang faction favoring reconciliation and reunification with mainland China, garnered enough votes to give it 21 legislative seats.

For now, expect Taiwan to maintain its policy opposing both reunification with the Communist-ruled mainland and independence. But the larger point here is that Taiwan's prosperous citizens elected a parliament of their own choosing, selected from multiple political parties free to compete for popular support. The final step in Taiwan's full democratization is the presidential election scheduled for March.

Now compare this heartening record of political progress with what happened a few days later in Beijing.

In a one-day show trial closed to the public and the foreign press, China's leading advocate of democracy was sentenced to 14 years in prison. Officially, Wei Jingsheng was charged with attempting to overthrow the government. In fact, of course, his real of-

fense was believing, and saying publicly, that China's people should be as free as Taiwan's citizens to chart their own political future. Wei also believes, and has said publicly, that China's forcible annexation and military occupation of Tibet are wrong.

China's one-party dictatorship justifies its continued suppression of all political freedoms by contending that authoritarian rule is necessary for economic development. Really? Per capita income on democratic Taiwan is 10 times that of mainland China. Japan, the richest country in Asia and the second-ranking economy in the world, has been a fully functioning democracy for nearly half a century.

China won't ever catch up to Taiwan, much less Japan, economically until the mainland autocrats permit the rule of law. That, in turn, must entail political liberalization of the sort that is transforming the rest of Asia.

The Clinton administration shouldn't shrink from saying exactly this, and from reminding Beijing that China will be trusted in exact proportion to the way it treats its own people.

HONORING THE 1995 CIF FOOTBALL DIVISION I CHAMPION, BISHOP AMAT MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL LANCERS

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the students, coaches, faculty, and parents who make up the 1995 California Interscholastic Federal Southern Section Division I Champion, Bishop Amat Memorial High School football team.

On December 9, 1995, the Bishop Amat Lancer football team defeated Loyola High School in a 14 to 10 win, earning the team its latest in a string of CIF Division I championships before 14,000 fans at the Los Angeles Coliseum.

This year's CIF Division I championship team: Andrew Woolsey, Joey Getherall, Kevin McLaurin, Daniel Bravo, Brendan McMillan, David Bautista, Brian Russell, Gabriel Marichi, Chris Ulibarri, Mike Vermeeren, David Fuentes, Steve Levario, Sean Koelle, Ricky Vargas, Andre Lake, Damon Catania, Chikoski Bell, Ralph Brown II, Chris Sabado, Breon Ansley, Carlos Osorio, Booker Bell, Damon Samuels, David Olivas, Mike Chavez Jeremy Juarez, Emerson Santos, Joaquin Tierney, Raymond Reyna, Anthony Chacon, Abel Montanez, Manuel Duran, Kyle Keene, Eric Calderon, Santiago Vazquez, Trey Sorensen, Frank Gonzalez, Kali Dawkins, Manuel Garcia, Sam Galvan, Nate Sabado, Ruben Torres, Yovany Lainez, Jesus Hernandez, Ron Villa, Preston Wills, Joe Villa, Tom Gomez, Ernie Fierro, Raul Ascencio, Brian Polak, Chris Morales, Alex Perez, Jason Marin, Paul Gonzales, Zino Hessing, David Fernandez, Ray Martinez, Justyn Hayward, Mark Verti, Doug Knight, Brian Adamek, Luigi, Rao, Manuel Porras, John Escalera, Xavier Gomez, Kristopher Guillory, Jerry Lopez, Anthony Salazar, Jeremy Drake, Huber Ayala, John Sheriff, Mike Diaz, and Jesus Lopez.

With the guidance and support of their family, Bishop Amat faculty, and Principal, Monsignor Aidan M. Carroll, and Head Coach Tom

Salter and Assistant Coaches Glenn Martinez, Mike DiFiori, Bill Mulvehill, Richard Ecalera, Stephan Pace, Dechon Burns, Pat Escalera, and Joe O'Connor, the Lancer football team proved that Bishop Amat is a formidable competitor.

This year's championship makes the fifth time Bishop Amat has successfully brought home the CIF Southern Section Division I Championship and their first since 1992. The dedication and commitment demonstrated by these students is commendable and noteworthy. Their practice required many long hours, while maintaining the high academic standards demanded of Bishop Amat students, in preparation for their 14-game championship season.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize these exceptional students, coaches, and parents. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting these accomplished individuals and in extending our congratulations and best wishes for their continued success and commitment to excellence.

VA EDUCATION 2-YEAR RULE MODIFICATION

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce H.R. 2851 to amend title 38, U.S. Code to modify the Department of Veterans Affairs' GI bill's 2-year rule to allow easier access for veterans to institutions of higher learning.

The proposed bill waives the current 2-year operating rule for branch campuses of public or other tax-supported institutions. It also waives the rule for proprietary profit or non-profit educational institutions where the branch and parent institution have been in operation for 2 years.

The 2-year rule is an important qualification for schools. It ensures that only quality educational institutions and courses are offered to our Nation's veterans. The rule was originated after World War II and resurfaced after the Vietnam war to negate the impact fly-by-night operations that preyed on veterans, bilking them of their educational benefits.

As a result, veterans did not receive the education and the training they needed and for which the citizens of this country paid with their taxes.

Today, the situation has changed substantially. While we recognize that some low-quality and fly-by-night organizations clearly still exist, the majority of for-profit education institutions offering meaningful, quality coursework. They have default rates well below the Department of Education's standards for continued operation and they are continually monitored for the VA by the State approving agencies.

This proposed legislation does not alter the stringent requirements already in place mandating that the institutions must be degree granting, and be recognized by a Department of Veterans Affairs-affiliated accrediting agency. The institution must be also be licensed by the State in which it operates.

Allowing participation by veterans on new branch campuses of already proven institutions gives necessary flexibility to veteran

beneficiaries of the Montgomery GI bill and I urge its passage.

WEST VIRGINIANS SUPPORT HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONS

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, during the first session of this Congress, West Virginians were subjected to a legislative assault of unprecedented proportions as proposal after proposal was advanced by the Republican majority to gut virtually every major environmental, health, and safety law.

From the standpoint of coalfield citizens in particular, 1995 was a year to remember. The protections coal miners receive from the Mine Safety and Health Administration came under siege by one Republican legislative proposal. The health care miners obtain from black lung clinics may no longer exist as a result of the Labor, HHS, and Education appropriation bill. The pensions and health care unionized coal miners receive continue to be jeopardized by another Republican legislative proposal. The ability of coal miners to obtain black lung benefits was threatened by reductions in appropriations that may give rise to the closure of black lung field offices. And, the general welfare of coalfield citizens continues to be threatened by a Republican bill which would eliminate the ability of the Federal Office of Surface Mining to safeguard the coalfield environment, and the safety of coalfield citizens, from illegal surface coal mining practices.

While these are issues particular to the coalfields, West Virginians also feel strongly about the integrity of environmental statutes which affect the Nation as a whole. Last year we saw come out of this body a rewrite of the Clean Water Act that would roll back decades of progress in bringing a better quality of life to our citizens through cleaner lakes and streams. We also saw reported to the full House an Endangered Species Act rewrite that purports to place in the hands of mankind the ability to determine which of the Lord's creatures may live, and which may perish into extinction.

I am pleased at this time to include in the RECORD a summary of a survey conducted last October on the attitude of West Virginians toward environmental issues before the Congress. This survey, conducted by the Mellman Group, Inc., for the Environmental Information Center was recently brought to my attention by the West Virginia Chapter of the Sierra Club. The summary follows:

THE MELLMAN GROUP,
October 26, 1995.

To interested parties.

From the Mellman group.

Re West Virginia voters' attitudes toward environmental protection and regulatory reform.

The Mellman Group, Inc. designed and administered this telephone survey conducted by professional interviewers. The survey interviewed 500 registered voters in West Virginia. The survey was conducted between October 21-23, 1995. The margin of error for this survey is +/- 4.4 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. The margin of error for subgroups varies and is slightly larger.

West Virginia voters are solidly in favor of maintaining current levels of environmental protection. A majority oppose current Congressional efforts to roll back environmental laws and regulations, and they are specifically opposed to loosening clean water regulations and reducing protections for endangered species. These voters object to the notion that they are over-regulated when it comes to the environment. Rather, they believe environmental laws and regulations have successfully protected public health and safety and are worth their cost. Further, West Virginians do not believe that we can afford to loosen environmental standards because of prior success in cleaning up pollution. Instead, these voters believe that if we loosen environmental regulations it will turn back the clock on the advances we have made in pollution control. They oppose a regulatory reform package that would weaken any portions of the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act or the Safe Drinking Water Act. Similarly, these voters believe regulations to protect endangered species are necessary and worth their costs. West Virginians oppose legislation that would reduce protections for endangered plants and animals. As we have seen in other states, this support for environmental laws and standards cuts across partisan, ideological, and demographic lines. Finally, in substantial numbers, West Virginians will retaliate at the polls against candidates who support relaxing environmental regulations.

POWER OF THE PURSE

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that amounts appropriated in the fiscal year 1994 Defense budget are not being spent for the specific purposes for which they were intended.

Central to our debates over appropriations funding in the last several months has been a tacit understanding by both sides of the aisle that the Congress, and the Congress alone, has the constitutional "Power of the Purse." From this power, the Congress—and the Congress alone—specifies the objects of the appropriations funding. This means that the Congress can direct that agencies expend funds at the level, and in the direction, which Congress indicates.

This principal has remained so settled that it has been virtually unchallenged—that is, until relatively recently. In recent litigation before the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, however, The Justice Department has taken the position that the language commonly employed in appropriations acts to direct funding is permissive only, and not mandatory. Specifically, according to the Justice Department, the language "not less than \$40 million shall be made available only for the National Center for Manufacturing Sciences" as employed in the fiscal year 1994 Defense Appropriations Act and the language "not less than \$20 million shall be made available only for the National Center for Manufacturing Sciences" as employed in the fiscal year 1995 Defense Appropriations Act, is not binding on the agency.

The Department has used this interpretation to withhold funding from the National Center for Manufacturing Sciences. As a result, the

Department is effectively supplanting its policy judgment for the will of Congress. And, at this very moment, important projects of the National Center for Manufacturing Sciences are being scaled back, and personnel are being laid off.

To clear up the interpretation of this important language, I have written to my colleagues, Mr. LIVINGSTON and Mr. OBEY, and have asked for their opinions on the meaning of these terms. I ask that the Justice Department take note of the opinions of the Chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations when defining these terms. At this point I ask unanimous consent to enter into the RECORD this letter and a section from the GAO's review of appropriations law.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, December 19, 1995.

Hon. JOE KNOLLENBERG,

U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR JOE: Your letter regarding a Justice Department interpretation of legislative earmark appropriations bill language is interesting. It points out the strains that occur when we legislate and the Executive branch searches out loopholes.

The Committee would expect, when using the language you cited "not less than \$X of the funds appropriated shall be made available only for * * *", that the agency to which the appropriation was made would use at least that much money solely for the specified purposes in the language.

After reading your letter, a review was made of the GAO Principles of Federal Appropriations Law. I have attached chapter 6(B), Types of Appropriation Language and the Concept of Earmarking. In this chapter there is a paragraph on "not less than" earmarks. You may find some of these citations useful.

I hope this will be helpful.

Sincerely,

BOB LIVINGSTON,
Chairman.

DAVE OBEY,
Ranking Member, Minority

CHAPTER 6.—AVAILABILITY OF
APPROPRIATIONS: AMOUNT

B. TYPES OF APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE AND
THE CONCEPT OF EARMARKING

Congress has been making appropriations since the beginning of the Republic. Over the

course of this time, certain forms of appropriation language have become standard. This section will point out the more commonly used language with respect to amount.

Congress may wish to specifically designate, or "earmark," part of a more general lump-sum appropriation for a particular object, as either a maximum, a minimum, or both.¹ For simplicity of illustration, let us assume that we have a lump-sum appropriation of \$1,000 for "smoking materials" and a particular object within that appropriation is "Cuban cigars."

If the appropriation specifies "not to exceed" \$100 for Cuban cigars or "not more than" \$100 for Cuban cigars, then \$100 is the maximum available for Cuban cigars. 64 Comp. Gen. 263 (1985).² A specifically earmarked maximum may not be augmented with funds for the general appropriation.

Statutory transfer authority will permit the augmentation of a "not to exceed" earmark in many, but not all, cases. In 12 Comp. Gen. 168 (1932), it was held that general transfer authority could be used to increase maximum earmarks for personal services, subject to the percentage limitations specified in the transfer statute.

AIRLINE AMBASSADOR PROGRAM: WORKING TO PROMOTE GOOD WILL THROUGH TRAVEL

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 5, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Airline Ambassador Program. Initiated by an out-

standing young woman, Nancy Larson, this program has already succeeded in extending help and compassion to the underprivileged children of the world, in teaching care and concern for the environment and in promoting a sense of community among the diverse ethnic groups of our planet.

The Airline Ambassador Program has created a network of airline personnel who volunteer their time to humanitarian service in their own communities and abroad. Since 1993, airline ambassadors have volunteered in a wide variety of highly effective activities throughout the world. They have participated in nine international conferences, hosted five interactive global tea parties which promote intercultural sharing, sponsored four humanitarian missions to former Yugoslavia, Ecuador, Mexico and Bolivia, and coordinated donations of hospital supplies, food, toys, and baby items for orphanages and needy children. Airline personnel have escorted hundreds of orphans and children in need of medical care.

The unique ability of airline personnel to span the globe at a moment's notice allows them to assist in ways others cannot. They are creating an example by these activities of sharing and caring for the travelling public at large. Inflight articles and videos will further reinforce this idea of travelling to make a positive impact on the world.

I am confident that as the Airline Ambassador Program gains the support and momentum it deserves, it will be able to accomplish even more through expansion of its many excellent programs. Please join me in expressing appreciation for the unique way in which airline ambassadors and Nancy Larson are making this world a better place for all of us to live.

¹We use the term "earmarking" here to mean a specific statutory designation of a portion of a lump-sum appropriation or authorization. The term is also used to refer to the statutory designation of revenues for particular uses. For a brief but nevertheless useful discussion of earmarking in this latter sense, see GAO report entitled *Budget Issues: Earmarking in the Federal Government*, GAO/AFMD-90-8FS (January 1990).

²A "not to exceed" earmark was held not to constitute a maximum in 19 Comp. Gen. 61 (1939), where the earmarking language was inconsistent with other language in the general appropriation.